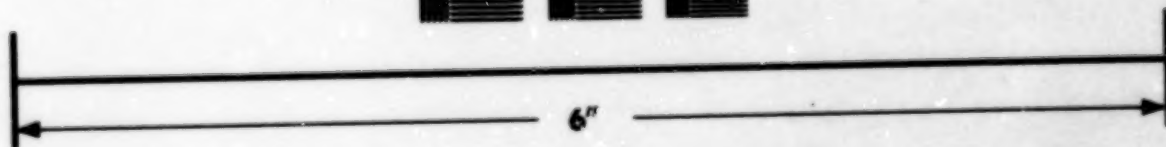


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14 October 1981

Mongolia Report

No. 332



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MONGOLIA REPORT

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DECREE ON RESULTS OF TSEDENBAL-BREZHNEV MEETING IN CRIMEA

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1555 GMT 21 Aug 81

/Radio broadcast transcription: "Decree of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party"

/Text/ The Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee adopted a few day ago a decree on the results of the Crimean meeting of Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal. Below we broadcast the full text of this decree.

"Having heard the information of General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal on the results of the regular meeting with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, which took place on 11 August of this year in the Crimea in a cordial, sincere atmosphere, the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee notes with satisfaction that this meeting was a new vivid demonstration of the will and resolve of the MPRP and the CPSU to steadily broaden and extend the traditional ties of Mongolian-Soviet friendship, to steadily strengthen the unity of the countries of the socialist community, to cooperate closely on the international arena in the name of the preservation and strengthening of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

"Specific measures on the further extension of comprehensive Mongolian-Soviet cooperation during the current five-year plan in light of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress were examined and agreed upon at the Crimean meeting.

"The Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee notes with deep gratitude the willingness of the Soviet Union, which was expressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, to continue the provision of our country with effective aid in the development of the main sector of its economy—animal husbandry, in the drafting of a comprehensive plan of the development of agricultural production for the 1980's, in the increase of the capacities of the extractive and processing industries and in the training of national personnel. This is a new, exceptionally important stimulus in the matter of the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the socio-economic development of the MPR, which were advanced by the highest forum of Mongolian communists, and in the acceleration of the building of socialism.

"Urgent international problems, which affect the basic interests of the peoples of the world, were examined at the meeting. Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal devoted particular attention to the guarantee of lasting peace and security in Asia, bearing in mind that this vast continent continues to be an arena of sharp conflicts and serious, explosive centers of tension.

"The policy of the intensification of military-political confrontation, the unprecedented spurring on of the arms race and open interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, which is being pursued by the United States and its accomplices in Europe and Asia, is aggravating more and more the situation in the world and is increasing the danger of world war. The decision of the Reagan Administration of the United States on the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, on the full-scale production of neutron weapons, as well as the making of the American arsenal of modern types of weapons accessible to China and the stepped-up arming of Pakistan and the reactionary regimes in other Afro-Asian countries serve as new confirmation of its extremely dangerous, adventuristic policy.

"The active encouragement of the revival of militarism in Japan and the drawing of it into the orbit of the military-political partnership of the United States and China are a destabilizing factor in the Far East.

"The expansionist aspirations of the Chinese hegemonists, who together with the most aggressive forces of imperialism and the reaction are zealously opposing the lessening of tension in various regions of the world, the revolutionary gains of the peoples of Indochina and Afghanistan and the peaceable efforts of other states, pose a real threat to the freedom and security of nations.

"The leaders of the MPRP and CPSU emphasized the urgent need for the mobilization and uniting of the efforts of all peoples and states in the struggle for the defense of peace, the aversion of the threat of a new world war and the halt of the aggressive intrigues of the opponents of peace, detente and social progress. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the MPR Government and all the Mongolian people wholly support the peace program for the 1980's, which was advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress, and the other Soviet peace initiatives, which are aimed at the preservation and strengthening of peace and detente, particularly the elaboration and application of confidence-building steps in the Far East.

"Having noted the increasing political importance and role of Asia in international affairs, Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal expressed the conviction that the Asian states are capable of effectively contributing to the overall improvement of the international atmosphere. In this connection the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic welcome the active efforts of the socialist states of Indochina, the Republic of India and other peace-loving states in the matter of strengthening mutual understanding between states and ensuring universal security.

"Both of our countries are in favor of firmly basing their relations with Japan on the principles of neighborly relations, the respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs and dedication to peace.

"The Mongolian public receives with sincere gratitude the support by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev of the proposal drawn up at the 18th MPRP Congress on the conclusion of a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in the relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. This proposal is an expression of the

will and aspiration of the MPR to contribute in every possible way to the guarantee of a lasting peace and security in the indicated region.

"The communists and workers of the MPR greet wholeheartedly the results of the friendly meeting of Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal, regarding it as a new vivid page in the chronicle of the indissoluble friendship and fraternal alliance of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. The fact that this meeting took place at an important moment, when our people are preparing with much political and labor enthusiasm to celebrate festively the 60th anniversary of the historic meeting of V. I. Lenin with the Mongolian revolutionaries headed by D. Sukhe-Bator and the signing of the agreement on the establishment of friendly relations between People's Mongolia and Soviet Russia, is significant.

"The results of the meeting of Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal, which once again demonstrated the complete unity of views on all the discussed issues, are inspiring the workers of the MPR in the drive for the successful accomplishment of the tasks advanced by the 18th MPRP Congress and will promote the further expansion and intensification of fruitful Mongolian-Soviet cooperation in the name of the great cause of peace and socialism.

"The Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee resolves:

"1. To approve completely of the results of the Crimean meeting of General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

"2. To commission the Secretariat of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers to draft and implement a specific plan of measures on the realization of the understandings reached at the regular Crimean meeting of Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal with Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

"3. To express to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally sincere gratitude for the consistent support of the efforts of the Mongolian People's Republic to accomplish the tasks of the socio-economic development of the country and to strengthen peace and stability in Asia.

"4. To oblige all the aymag and city committees of the party, the primary party organizations, trade union, MRYL and other public organizations, the organs of the press and information to carry out extensive explanatory work among the workers of the country on the results of the Crimean meeting of Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal."

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CSO: 1819/26

TSEDENBAL, BREZHNEV DISCUSS ASIAN PEACE, SECURITY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1610 GMT 12 Aug 81

/Radio broadcast transcription: "Policy of Friendship, Cooperation and Peace"/

/Text/ Political commentator of MPR Central Radio and Television, Candidate of Philosophical Sciences D. Dashdzebeg writes: The meeting of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L. Brezhnev and General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural Yu. Tsedenbal is of great importance and thereby is making an enormous contribution to the intensification of Mongolian-Soviet friendship and cooperation and to the strengthening of peace and security in Asia.

The foundation of the present comprehensive Mongolian-Soviet relations was laid 60 years ago by V. I. Lenin, founder of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and D. Sukhe-Bator, founder of the MPRP and the Mongolian people's state. A new type of international relations was begun as a result of precisely this historical meeting and their signing of the new document. Now such relations have been established and are being conducted between the countries of the entire socialist system and serve as an example of state relations.

The experience of the development of the socialist community convincingly attests that the fraternal relations, unity and solidarity of the fraternal countries are the decisive factor of the successful building of socialism and communism. Owing to friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community the Mongolian people have been able to solve the major problems of building a new life and to defend the revolutionary gains.

Comprehensive Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and disinterested Soviet assistance as always will play an enormous role in the matter of implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress. This is also fully confirmed by the content of the present meeting of Comrades Yu. Tsedenbal and L. Brezhnev.

The discussion of the leaders of the USSR and the MPR on themes of the situation in Asia was of genuine urgency. Peace and security on our vast and restless continent are especially important under the conditions when through the fault of the imperialist circles of the United States and its partners, including the Beijing hegemonists, the international situation has been seriously complicated.

The realization of the Soviet proposal on the use of steps of confidence building in the Far East and of the peace initiatives advanced at the 18th MPRP Congress, which concern Asia and the Pacific Ocean, will promote not only the assurance of peace and security in these regions, but also an overall improvement of the international atmosphere. All the countries of our continent are called upon to play an important role in the assurance of a stable peace and security in Asia. For this purpose, to begin with, first, each of them should do all they can and, second, should wage a joint struggle for peace.

The Mongolian people welcome the building of a new life and the principled peaceable foreign policy of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, which support the creation in Southeast Asia of an atmosphere of peace, stability, neighborly relations and cooperation. But the reactionary hegemonic actions of the Beijing leadership with respect to Southeast Asia are arousing the protest of the Mongolian public. The Chinese authorities are attempting to put pressure on the countries of Indochina, to subordinate them to their influence and to use them for further expansion in this region.

The Mongolian People's Republic jointly with the fraternal countries of the socialist community and all peace-loving peoples are fully resolved to try persistently to see to it that the tense situation in the world is eliminated and the process of detente acquires the proper scope, depth and dynamism.

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CSO: 1819/17

'UNEN' EDITORIAL ON ASIAN PEACE, SECURITY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1930 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Radio broadcast transcription: "Transform Asia Into a Zone of Peace and Security"]

[Text] "The events, which have been taking place in recent years in Asia, are attracting more and more attention of the world public," the newspaper UNEN writes today in an editorial.

"The political climate of the Asian continent, which encompasses vast territories between the Pacific Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean, where more than half of the population of the world lives, can serve in the most effective manner the improvement of the international situation. The progressive public of the region," UNEN indicates, "understands well the need for the establishment of lasting peace in Asia, the strengthening of mutual respect and neighborly relations between the states of this continent. However, the foreign policy line of a number of Asian states, which is aimed against peace and socialism, is worsening the relations between states in Asia.

"American imperialism, first of all, threatens the peaceful situation on the Asian continent. Having declared several territories of Asia to be 'a vitally important zone,' the United States has been concentrating large naval forces in the Pacific Ocean, first of all in the Persian Gulf. In spite of a universal demand, it continues to build up the military bases in South Korea and Japan. The United States is delivering military equipment and arms in large amounts to Israel, Egypt and Pakistan, which is aggravating the tension in Asia," the newspaper stresses.

"The expansionist, hegemonic aspirations of China are deeply disturbing the peoples of Asia. In order to implement their hegemonic policy the Chinese leaders are now prepared to make an alliance with whomever they wish. Everyone knows," UNEN writes, "that the Sino-American [illegible]. ...supported and supports the transformation of Asia into a continent of peace and security by the observance of the principles of the normalization of relations between the states of the region, mutual respect of independence and sovereignty. The 18th MPRP Congress advanced the peace initiative to draft and sign a convention on mutual nonaggression and the non-use of force in the relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. The initiative of the MPR, just as the suggestion made by L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress on the use of steps of confidence building in the Far East, is aimed at the assurance of peace in Asia and the improvement of relations between the states of this region," UNEN notes.

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CSO: 1819/17

PROTEST AGAINST U.S. NEUTRON WEAPONS PRODUCTION

Trade Union Declaration

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Aug 81

/Radio broadcast transcription: "Declaration of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions"

/Text/ The Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions has resolutely condemned the decision of the U.S. Administration on the full-scale production of neutron weapons. The full text of its declaration is transmitted below.

"The working class and workers of the MPR angrily condemn the decision of the Reagan Administration to begin the full-scale production of neutron weapons--the most inhuman version of weapons of mass destruction. This insolent act of the American militarists is leading to the further spiraling of the arms race and the boosting of international tension.

"The Mongolian trade unions regard this antihuman action of Washington as an open challenge to the progressive peoples of our planet, as a crime directed against the peaceable aspirations of the workers of the entire world, as a cynical disregard of the constructive suggestions of the Soviet Union on the halt of the arms race and the strengthening of confidence between states with different social systems.

"The fraternal socialist countries are consistently fighting for the prevention of the threat of occurrence of a new war, for the harnessing of the arms race and for disarmament, for placing an obstacle in the way of military adventures, for preserving and strengthening peace on earth. The results of the recent meetings of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L. I. Brezhnev with the leaders of the fraternal parties and states in the Crimea once again vividly attest to this. As Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal especially emphasized, the concern about peace is the main concern of the peoples of all continents.

"Fully supporting the just demands of the peace-loving forces of the world, including the World Federation of Trade Unions, to take decisive steps on curbing the actions of the reactionary forces of the United States, the workers and trade unions of the MPR resolutely demand that the American Government immediately rescind the decision on the production of neutron weapons and heed the voice of the world movement of protest against the decision of the Reagan Administration.

"The Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions declares that the workers and trade unions of the MPR jointly with all the progressive forces of the world are fully resolved to fight so that there would be no threat of war and the process of détente would be continued."

Public Protest

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1515 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Radio broadcast transcription: "Angry Condemnation"]

[Text] The public of the MPR has responded with angry protest to the foolhardy order of the American President to begin the full-scale production of neutron weapons.

"The criminal decision of the U.S. Administration met with the just outrage and indignation of the world public, including the Mongolian people," Mongolian scientist O. Shagdarsuren writes to the editorial board of the newspaper UNEN. "We, the representatives of science, are thoroughly aware of what lethal power is possessed by neutron weapons, which are being passed off by Pentagon military men as 'clean.' The threat of the death of everything alive on our planet lies behind the [illegible] description of the new weapon, and precisely for this reason people of good will should unite their efforts for the purpose of restraining the adventurist decision of Washington," the scientist notes.

"To me, a simple representative of the working class of Mongolia, as well as to all my colleagues one thing is clear: mankind does not need any weapons, but it does need peace!" Deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural D. Mumhtsetseg, a worker of the capital's knitted goods factory, notes in her letter. "Therefore, one must simply wonder how Mr. R. Reagan could hit upon such a criminal step. For it is clear to every person on earth that neutron weapons are the collapse of everything alive on our beautiful planet. On behalf of the working class of our country, I appeal to all those to whom peace is dear: stand as an indestructible wall in the way of the inhuman designs of American imperialism, say with one voice 'No to the neutron bomb!'" It is stated in the letter.

Continued Protest

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2020 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Radio broadcast transcription: "A Resolute Protest"]

[Text] The press and public of the MPR continue to condemn angrily the criminal decision of the U.S. Administration on the production of neutron weapons and are expressing their resolute protest against the production of this most inhuman type of weapons of mass destruction.

"The decision of the American Administration to begin the full-scale production of the neutron bomb is a dangerous step which is aimed at the intensification of international tension. It is the start of a new stage of the arms race," the trade union paper HUDULMUR writes today. "The workers and trade unions of the MPR, joining their voice to the voice of protest of the progressive public of the world, 'No to the neutron bomb,' resolutely demand that the Reagan Administration immediately rescind this cynical decision."

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C50: 1819/17

ROLE OF MPR IN DISARMAMENT MOVEMENT

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Radio broadcast transcription: "The MPR in the Struggle for Peace"]

[Text] "The MPR Within International Organizations"—that is how the editorial in the newspaper UNEN is entitled. In it, in particular, it is emphasized that since the time of its formation the MPR has for 60 years consistently pursued a policy of defending peace and the security of peoples, a policy with all countries. Our country considers international organizations to be one of the main aspects of the implementation of our peaceable policy, the newspaper notes.

At present the MPR is a full member of many large international organizations, including the United Nations. It supports in every possible way the activity of the United Nations, which is aimed at the defense of peace and security, the curbing of the arms race, and is among the states which have signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and many other documents on questions of disarmament, it is noted in the article.

Being a member of the Disarmament Committee, the MPR is making its contribution to the drafting of the most important international documents and agreements, which are aimed at halting the arms race and at arms limitation. On the initiative of Mongolia, Disarmament Week has begun to be held annually in all the countries of the world on the day of the founding of the United Nations. Representatives of Mongolia have held the posts of vice president of the session of the UN General Assembly and are members of a number of competent and influential councils and commissions of the United Nations on questions of disarmament, the use of space for peaceful purposes and so on. All this is evidence of the steadily increasing international prestige of our state on the world arena, UNEN emphasizes.

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CSO: 1819/17

FIRST HALF YEAR 1981 PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT ISSUED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Jul 81 p 2

[Article: "On Results of Fulfillment of the State Plan of Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR for the First Half of 1981"]

[Text] The working people of our country, responding with great political and labor enthusiasm to the resolutions of the 18th Congress of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party], extensively engaging in socialist competition in honor of the party forum and the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, have greeted the glorious 60th anniversary of the People's Revolution with new outstanding successes.

Agriculture

As of 1 July of this year, a total of 9.1 million head of young livestock are being raised in this country, a figure which is 570,000 head greater than in the corresponding period of last year.

Marching in the vanguard of this important economic campaign are the working people of Arhangay, Hobsgol, Khovd, Dornod, Bayan-Olgii and Bayan Hongor aymags, accounting for more than 96 percent of the obtained herd increase.

The six-month plan target for procurement of livestock hides was overfulfilled by 26.1 percent.

The plan target for procurement of large livestock molt product has been fulfilled by 99.1 percent, with 104.6 percent for hair, 85.6 percent for camel's hair, and 99.9 percent for fine goat's hair. The volume of procured hair is significantly greater than the figure for the corresponding period of last year. Procurement of meat for centralized state consumption was 2.5 percent greater (on the hoof) than in the corresponding period of last year.

A total of 664,000 hectares were planted in grains, potatoes, vegetables, and forage crops. The plan target for plowing fallow acreage was fulfilled by 93.1 percent.

To achieve further strengthening of the material and technical foundation of agriculture, 2129 livestock facilities came on-stream in the first half of the year, representing a total accommodation of 920,700 head of stock, representing 98.5 percent fulfillment of the annual plan target.

Arhangay, Bulgan, and Hobagol aymags have overfulfilled their annual plan targets for completion of livestock facilities. A total of 684 watering stations, constructed by state funds and resources, have gone into operation, 89 more than in the corresponding period of last year.

Industry

Industrial output volume increased by 9.3 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, the six-month plan target for industrial output was fulfilled by 105.9 percent, while the plan target for labor productivity growth was overfulfilled by 7.8 percent.

Plan fulfillment and gross output growth rate for the principal branches of industry are characterized by the following figures:

Branch	(percentages)	
	Plan Fulfillment	In comparison with the corresponding period of last year
Power engineering industry	102.3	104.1
Fuel industry	102.3	99.4
Nonferrous metallurgy	110.0	174.1
Metalworking industry	94.0	105.6
Building materials industry	120.7	113.5
Forestry and woodworking industry	105.7	103.4
Textile industry	101.6	97.5
Leather, fur and footwear industry	99.5	94.7
Garment industry	106.9	103.7
Printing industry	109.6	106.5
Food processing industry	107.0	109.9

The Ministry of the Fuel and Power Industry, Ministry of Light and Food Industry, Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry, and the majority of other ministries and agencies, overfulfilling their output and sales target, successfully met the pledges made in socialist competition.

Plan target fulfillment and rate of growth of output, sales and labor productivity growth, broken down by ministries and agencies, are characterized by the following figures (percentages):

(percentages)

Ministries and Agencies	Plan Fulfillment			
	Output	Sales	Labor Productivity Growth	Output in Comparison with Corresponding Period of Last Year
Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry	109.5	--	113.3	152.1
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	103.5	105.9	104.8	99.9
Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry	105.6	103.9	107.9	102.6
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry	106.9	112.3	111.0	97.8
Ministry of Transportation	98.0	100.8	102.9	102.3
Ministry of Health	110.1	106.7	118.2	119.7
Ministry of Agriculture	130.8	130.8	131.6	128.8
Ministry of Culture	105.0	103.6	104.3	113.5
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	113.5	-	-	121.6
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	105.4	104.1	105.4	104.8
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	114.7	-	111.0	105.1

The Central Power System, the Mongolsovtvetmet Production Association, The Ulaanbaatar Woodworking Combine, the logging operation in Hyalganat, the Dulaanhaan Log Transport Base, the silicate brick and lime plant, the reinforced concrete plant, the Ulaanbaatar Automotive Overhaul Plant, the mechanized bakery, beer and vodka combine, the food processing combine of the Dornod Aymag, the confectionery products plant, food processing enterprises of Bayanhongor, Omnogobi, and Hobsgol aymags, the social economy and services administrations of Bayan-Olgii, Dornod, Oborhangay, and Selenge aymags plus many other industrial enterprises (a total of 154) overfulfilled the six-month product sales plan target by 94.7 million tugriks.

The fourth unit of the Erdenet Mongolian-Soviet Joint Mining and Concentration Combine came on-stream ahead of schedule, and its output plan target for the first six months was overfulfilled by 9.5 percent. However, 16 industrial enterprises underfulfilled their sales plan. These include, in particular, the Sharyn Gol and Hartarbagan coal strip mines, the Sayhan-Oboo underground mine, the Suhebaatar Match Factory, the wall materials combine, social economy and services administrations of the Dornogobi and Dundgobi aymags, plus others.

Plan fulfillment and growth rate of production of principal industrial products are characterized by the following figures:

(percentages)

Product (1)	Plan Fulfillment (2)	In Comparison with the Corresponding Period of Last Year (3)
Electric power	104.1	103.4
Thermal energy	98.1	105.8
Coal	102.3	99.4
Fluorspar	107.2	96.9
Line	116.0	134.4
Construction bricks	100.8	102.3
Cement	118.3	51.5
Lumber	99.3	102.5
Washed wool	110.7	85.5
Felt	100.6	101.5
Felt footwear	102.3	91.6
Woolen textiles	100.4	100.4
Rugs	102.0	99.3
Knitwear of goathair and camel's hair	109.0	105.4
Knitwear	102.6	99.1
Coats	108.9	114.6
Suits	101.0	107.5
Kidskin	104.4	109.7
Chrome leather, Russian leather	102.5	100.7
Leather footwear	110.7	92.2
Leather coats	107.0	119.5
Meat (commercial production)	197.5	182.8
Pork	116.0	121.0

(1)	(2)	(3)
Sausage products	114.6	99.7
Flour	103.5	128.8
Bread	108.2	107.1
Confectionery goods	106.4	106.2
Fruit beverages and mineral waters	123.9	114.8
Feed mixes	242.5	62.2
Newspapers	119.0	116.4

Construction

The volume of construction work performed by Mongolian construction organizations increased by 14.2 percent over the corresponding period of last year, and the six-month plan was fulfilled by 100.9 percent. A total of 88 facilities were completed in the first six months of the year. The six months labor productivity growth plan in construction was overfulfilled by 9.4 percent.

Plan fulfillment and growth rate in construction, labor productivity growth for the principal contractor ministries and agencies are characterized by the following figures:

(percentages)

	Plan Fulfillment (1)		Construction Work in Comparison with the Corresponding Period of Last Year (4)
	Construction Work (2)	Labor Productivity Growth (3)	
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	102.4	105.1	107.2
Main Directorate of Construction Troops	100.3	-	123.1
Ministry of Water Management	115.5	103.0	112.1
Ministry of Transportation	103.6	109.4	102.2
Ministry of Communications	113.6	113.9	103.3
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	96.3	115.2	168.3
Ministry of the Fuel and Power Industry	105.1	117.0	105.8
Ministry of State Farms	100.8	128.1	119.5

	(1)		(4)
	(2)	(3)	
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	133.3	120.7	135.7
Committee on Higher, Secondary Specialized Education and Vocational Training	101.7	101.7	81.8
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	188.6	152.9	113.7
Main Administration of Roads	107.5	109.3	104.8

The Ulaanbaatar Municipal Construction Trust, construction trusts and offices of Ubs Nuur, Hobd and Bayan-Olgii aymags overfulfilled the six months construction plan. Technical Assistance Trust No 1, construction offices of Central, Selenge, Suhebaatar aymags, and others underfulfilled the plan.

Transportation and Communications

The freight turnover plan for all modes of transportation was overfulfilled by 7.9 percent for the first half year, the freight movements plan by 10.1 percent, the passenger turnover plan by 10.8 percent, and the passenger movements plan by 10.5 percent.

The labor productivity growth plan (converted to transferred ton-kilometers) in transportation was fulfilled by 109.4 percent, including 104.2 percent in motor transport, 117.6 percent in rail transport and 112.4 percent in air transport.

Plan fulfillment for the separate modes of transportation is characterized by the following figures:

(percentages)

Mode of Transportation (1)	Plan Fulfillment (2)	In Comparison with the Corresponding Period Last Year (3)
Freight turnover		
motor transport	105.4	108.9
rail transport	108.9	108.6
air transport	122.1	130.4
Freight movements		
motor transport	111.1	118.1
rail transport	108.0	111.4
air transport	114.0	121.2

(1)	(2)	(3)
Passenger turnover		
motor transport	112.1	108.3
rail transport	116.4	115.2
air transport	100.3	104.6
Passenger movements		
motor transport	110.6	109.4
rail transport	104.7	107.3
air transport	101.1	104.5

The transport enterprise administration of Arhangay, Dundgobi, and Hentiy aymags, motor transport terminals No 1, 14, 22, 24, 26, and a number of other transport enterprises overfulfilled their six months freight turnover and freight movements plan.

The revenues plan of communications enterprises was fulfilled by 105.2 percent, with volume increasing by 21.5 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

Plan fulfillment of principal communications performance indices is characterized by the following figures:

(percentages)

	Plan Ful- fillment	In Comparison with the Cor- responding Period of Last Year
Dial telephone exchanges	100.9	105.4
Telephone points	100.9	105.3
Radio points	99.5	114.5
Radio receivers	101.4	106.3
Television sets	109.3	101.3
Mailing of letters and printed matter	99.5	100.2
Sending of telegrams	105.6	109.9
Telephone calls	103.9	108.7

The plan for providing communications to brigades and departments of agricultural co-operatives and state farms was fulfilled by 100.4 percent, while the number of

brigades and departments furnished with communications increased by 6.1 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

Rise in Living Standards and Cultural Level of the People

In comparison with the corresponding period of last year, volume of retail goods turnover increased by 7.1 percent, while the plan for the first six months of the year was fulfilled by 102.4 percent.

Plan fulfillment and retail goods turnover growth rate for individual ministries and agencies are characterized by the following figures:

(percentages)

Ministries and Agencies	Plan Fulfillment	In Comparison with the Corresponding Period of Last Year
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	102.1	106.7
Ministry of Culture	110.9	117.5
Ministry of Communications	101.2	109.3
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	101.8	114.3
Ministry of Health	110.2	111.9
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	102.3	99.4

The six months sales plan for public food services enterprises was overfulfilled by 4.6 percent, and volume increased by 5.6 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

Volume of social economy and services revenues increased by 13.4 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, with 7.6 percent overfulfillment of the six months plan.

Considerable success has been achieved in training specialists with higher and secondary specialized education and in raising the educational level of working people.

In the 1980-1981 academic year 8,300 specialists were trained by this country's higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, and 48,900 persons completed 8 and 10 grades of general-curriculum day schools. Vocational schools trained 11,100 skilled workers.

Economic cooperation between our country, the Soviet Union and the other brother socialist nations expanded to an even greater degree. Foreign trade turnover increased by 24.5 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, including 14.5 percent for exports and 28.8 percent for imports.

MONGOLIAN-SOVIET ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCELERATES MPR DEVELOPMENT

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by D. Saldan, chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations: "A Most Important Factor of Accelerated Development"]

[Text] Inspired by the decisions of the 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Congress, the Mongolian working people have greeted a splendid jubilee—the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution—in an atmosphere of tremendous ideological-political enthusiasm.

At the time of historic events in the life of the Mongolian people we have always noted the significance of the fraternal friendship and tremendous results of the close cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] and the USSR. The emergence and consolidation of Mongolian-Soviet relations were from the very start conditioned by class interests, community of goals and political unity based on the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

Immediately after the country had gained independence, the government of people's Mongolia established relations with Soviet Russia, signing the Agreement on the Establishment of Friendly Relations with it in November 1921. This agreement, which was concluded with the direct participation of the founders of our two states, V.I. Lenin and D. Suhe-Baatar, was based on entirely new, unprecedented principles—those of proletarian internationalism—and was of the nature of truly fraternal relations, equality and respect for independence, solidarity and mutual assistance. The agreement was the basis of political, economic and cultural cooperation between the two states and served as an invigorating source of the development and burgeoning of socialist Mongolia. It was also of great international significance since its basic principles initiated the new, socialist, type of interstate relations.

We note today with legitimate pride that the development of Mongolian-Soviet friendship over 60 years has shown its vitality and transforming force as clearly and fully as can be and been a model of fraternal relations and fruitful cooperation between socialist states.

A primary historic task of the noncapitalist development path advanced by the MPRP and the government of people's Mongolia was to do away with the age-old backwardness as quickly as possible and create a national economy of the new Mongolian state. There could have been no question of the accomplishment of this complex

and difficult task without close, diverse relations with the Country of Soviets and without its all-around support.

Throughout the 60 years the economic relations of our two countries have developed in the most diverse forms, being enriched with new content at each historical stage of socialist building. The assistance of tremendous scale of the Soviet Union, which has been rendered since the very first days of the formation of our state in the realization of Mongolia's historic transition from feudalism to socialism and in its further development along the path of the completion of the building of socialism, has grown constantly from year to year and has now assumed an all-encompassing nature and embraced all sectors of our country's economy and culture.

Projects ensuing from the USSR's help and cooperation are being built here, there and everywhere, in all corners of our motherland. Almost all the industrial enterprises, comprehensive animal husbandry and farming facilities, main railroads, means of communication, transportation and other types of communications, dozens of new centers of population and blocks of well-appointed housing, schools, hospitals and kindergarten created in the years of people's power and being built currently were and are being erected with the USSR's technical-economic assistance.

A most important feature of the Soviet Union's economic assistance is not only its scale and purposefulness but also its profoundly internationalist form. All the main projects in key sectors of the economy are being built by Soviet people, and the new industrial capacity which they have created is being rapidly assimilated by Mongolian workers under the direct leadership of Soviet engineers, technicians and master craftsmen.

The populous army of Soviet specialists invited to our country works selflessly and conscientiously, is making a tremendous contribution to socialist building in our country with its direct participation and setting an outstanding example of performance of the internationalist mission entrusted to it by the party. Soviet people's frank fraternal assistance in the building of our new life arouses a feeling of sincere love, respect and gratitude in every Mongolian worker.

On the basis of economic and scientific-technical cooperation thousands of representatives of Mongolian youth—the sons and daughters of yesterday's cattle breeders—are receiving tuition in Soviet specialized educational institutions and vocational-technical schools and performing a stint of practical work at Soviet enterprises, acquiring the most varied trades, gaining wide-ranging knowledge in all spheres of science, technology and culture and copying the wealth of experience of their Soviet friends.

As before, the varied assistance and cooperation of the Soviet Union played an exceptionally important part in the successful implementation of the economic program put forward by the 17th MPRP Congress and in the accomplishment of the tasks of our country's socioeconomic development in the last, sixth, 5-year plan. The Soviet Union's technical-economic assistance in 1976-1980 was aimed primarily at the development of the main sectors of material production of our country, particularly at the expansion and reinforcement of agriculture's material-technical base, the intensive development of the fuel-energy industry, the intensification of geological prospecting for various types of mineral raw materials and the construction of mining enterprises for developing them, including joint enterprises, the

strengthening of the production base of the construction materials industry, an increase in the number of enterprises for processing animal husbandry raw material and producing products both to satisfy the needs of the population and also for export and a rise in the MPR working people's material well-being.

Approximately 150 facilities of the national economy were built and commissioned with our Soviet brothers' assistance in the last 5-year plan. These include stage I and II of the joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining-Concentrating Combine, which at the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev rightly mentioned as one of the biggest integration projects of the socialist community, a plant for the production of expanded clay aggregate in Darhan, a plant for the primary treatment of leather raw material in Ulaanbaatar, high-voltage power lines, railroads and motor roads, radio relay lines, construction-production bases, the "Halhin-gol," "Tumentsogt," "Ondorhaan," "Baydrag," "Ulaan tolgoi" and "Tsagaan-nuur" state farms and 210,000 square meters of living space with cultural-social facilities, and the brick plant and TETs-3 in Ulaanbaatar, the Sharyn-gol opencast colliery and many other enterprises were modernized and expanded.

Erected with the direct assistance of Soviet construction organizations, these major projects of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation are even now providing our national economy with high-quality products. As mentioned in the report of Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Great People's Hural Presidium, at the 18th MPRP Congress, the commissioned capacity of the "Erdenet" Mining-Concentrating Combine produced in 1980 even output equal to one-fifth of our exports in value terms.

Together with the construction of projects many important measures were also successfully implemented in 1976-1980 in various spheres of the MPR's economy. Particular attention was paid to questions of bringing the facilities built with the Soviet Union's assistance up to the planned indicators and increasing the efficiency of their operation.

The economic cooperation between our countries in this period was perfected and enriched with new effective forms. Thus the organizational-economic activity of the joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Enterprise and the joint "Mongolsovtvetmet" Association showed as fully and clearly as can be the advantages of such an important type of cooperation--the highest form of socialist economic integration.

Refinement of the forms and methods of cooperation in the sphere of the training of Mongolian national personnel continued in the last 5-year period. Together with tuition in the vocational-technical schools and training-course centers of the USSR, in Mongolian vocational-technical schools built with the Soviet Union's assistance and directly at cooperation projects with the assistance of Soviet specialists such new forms of the instruction of Mongolian workers as tuition in Soviet construction organizations functioning in the MPR with their subsequent employment at the projects being installed by Soviet organizations and also the instruction of Mongolian citizens at related enterprises of the Soviet Union were also reflected.

Direct relations between the two countries' kindred ministries and departments were extensively developed. Some 25 empowered USSR ministries and departments, which are rendering valuable assistance in the elaboration of the long-term directions of

the development of the corresponding sectors, the assimilation of the production capacity of newly built enterprises and the introduction of the achievements of science and technology and Soviet experience, are currently functioning in 17 MPR ministries and departments.

The coordination of national economic plans has been increased and the range of activity of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has been extended.

An intensive process of socialist economic integration and the MPR's all-around rapprochement with the Soviet Union is currently under way in all spheres of social life on the basis of the provisions of the "Main Directions of the Further Expansion and Intensification of Comprehensive Mongolian-Soviet Cooperation," which were signed in 1976 in Moscow by Comrades Yu. Tsedenbal and L.I. Brezhnev.

The Main Directions of the Development of the MPR's Economy and Culture in 1981-1985 put forward new tasks for the extension of foreign economic relations, primarily with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, which consist of the efficient use of their technical-economic assistance and its orientation toward the solution of key problems of our country's socioeconomic development.

In accordance with the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Economic and Technical Cooperation of the MPR and the USSR in 1981-1985, in the new 5-year plan Soviet economic assistance will be geared to the strengthening of agriculture's material-technical base, the accelerated development of the fuel-energy and mining industry, construction, transportation and other sectors of the economy and a rise in the Mongolian working people's well-being. In accordance with this, it is planned to build approximately 340 facilities, including the Baganaur opencast colliery, the TETs-4 and spinning and knitwear factories in Ulaanbaatar, 840,000 square meters of housing with cultural-social facilities in the cities, symag centers and rural localities, a number of virgin-land state farms and other facilities of the national economy.

Proceeding from the tasks of a strengthening of the material base of agriculture and the fuel-energy industry and a sharp increase in export resources, particular attention will be paid to intensive prospecting for mineral raw material, the construction of new and modernization of operating mining enterprises and also the creation of enterprises for the processing of animal husbandry raw material.

Mongolian-Soviet economic, scientific-technical and foreign trade cooperation is continuing successfully in 1981—the first year of the new 5-year plan. Working with great labor enthusiasm brought about by the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, Mongolian and Soviet construction workers have even as of today commissioned stages III and IV of the "Erdenet" Mining-Concentrating Combine, the "Chandgan tal," "Nuhurlul" and "Nongon" state farms, a carpet factory in Erdenet and the Darhan-Ulaanbaatar power line. Such large-scale projects as a spinning factory and soap plant in the capital, a food combine in Erdenet and others will be commissioned this year. As before, the Soviet Union will render great assistance in the training of Mongolian national personnel and in providing various sectors of our country's economy with highly skilled specialists.

The Soviet Union's fraternal assistance in the Seventh Five-Year Plan will be of decisive significance in an acceleration of the rate of our country's socioeconomic development and of the MPR's further rapprochement and consolidation with the Soviet Union.

8850

CSO: 1819/16

'UNEN' EDITORIAL ON SOVIET ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1935 GMT 15 Aug 81

/Radio broadcast transcription: "UNEN on Mongolian-Soviet Cooperation"/

/Text/ "The fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the MPR and the USSR are being expanded and intensified from day to day, being enriched with more effective forms and content," the newspaper UNEN writes today in an editorial devoted to the 60th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the establishment of friendly relations between Mongolia and Soviet Russia.

"Mongolian-Soviet cooperation serves as a real embodiment of the principles of socialist internationalism in international life. It commenced the development of interstate relations of a new socialist type," the newspaper emphasizes. "The annual meetings in the Crimea of the leaders of the two countries play an exceptionally important role in the development and strengthening of the traditional friendship and cooperation of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

"The international assistance of the Soviet Union, which is being given to the MPR in the development of the national economy and culture of the country, is steadily increasing in the economic cooperation of the two countries, which is expanding with each year. Soviet assistance, which has been given to People's Mongolia over the past 20 years, makes up more than half of all the capital investments channelled into the national economy of the MPR. Today the industrial enterprises, which were constructed or expanded with the assistance of the Soviet Union, generate more than 80 percent of the electric power and carry out about 80 percent of the coal mining," UNEN writes.

7807

CSO: 1819/17

FOOD INDUSTRY ACHIEVEMENTS, AIMS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1510 GMT 17 Aug 81

/Radio broadcast transcription: "For the Good of the People"/

/Text/ In People's Mongolia much attention is being devoted to the increase of the production of foodstuffs, the enlargement of their assortment and the increase of their nutritional qualities. As the food industry grows, the supply of the population with foodstuffs improves with each year. In 1980 as compared with 1970 the production of foodstuffs increased 2.2-fold, including the production of meat and meat products--1.7-fold; the production of milk and dairy items increased nearly threefold.

The concern about the further increase of the material well-being and cultural level of the Mongolian people is the main direction of the economic program of the MPRP. During the years of the past, Sixth Five-Year Plan significant results were achieved in the increase of the quality of foodstuffs and the enlargement of their assortment. More than 90 new foodstuffs items have been produced in recent years by urban and local food combines and other enterprises.

The Seventh Mongolian Five-Year Plan will be an important period for the development of the food industry of the MPR. Modern bread, confectionary and dairy enterprises will be built in Ulaanbaatar, a milling combine will be built in Darhan and a food combine will be built in Erdenet. Moreover, it is planned to complete the construction of six aymag complex food combines and to begin the construction of five.

7807

CSO: 1819/17

MINING INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Mongolian-Soviet Cooperation

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2040 GMT 13 Aug 81

/Radio broadcast transcription: "New Horizons of Cooperation"/

/Text/ "The meeting in the Crimea of Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal was for us an event of enormous importance, which will unquestionably inspire the workers of our sector to great deeds in the name of the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress," MPR Minister of Geology and the Mining Industry U. Mablet stated in a talk with a MONTSAME correspondent.

"Mongolian miners were very pleased that the theme of the intensification of the mining industry of the republic was touched upon among the questions of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation, which were discussed during the talks. The Soviet Union will provide enormous assistance in the matter of the further development of the sector. During the current five-year plan alone about 3,000 specialists with a higher and secondary technical education will be trained at educational institutions of the USSR.

"Moreover, many workers will learn related occupations and will improve their skills, by means of Soviet specialists who are working in our country. All this will enable us to steadily increase the production capacities of operating enterprises and by the end of the current five-year plan to increase by 2.1-fold the production of the gross output of the sector and by 2.3-fold the output delivered for export," the minister said.

Production Figures

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT 17 Aug 81

/Radio broadcast transcription: "The Success of the Miners"/

/Text/ The international collective of the fluorspar mine in Berh has reported the early fulfillment of the assignments of the first 8 months of 1981, the first year of the Seventh Mongolian Five-Year Plan. The miners fulfilled the planned tasks for the first half of the year 20 days ahead of time. The effective organization of socialist competition, the creative assimilation and adoption in production of Soviet know-how are conducive to the labor success of the Mongolian-Soviet international collective of the mine.

The miners achieved high results in the fulfillment of the assignments of the past five-year plan. During the 5-year period above-plan output worth 17 million tugriks was produced here. For great labor achievements they were awarded the honorary title "Shock Collective of the Sixth Five-Year Plan." More than 200 people became shock workers of the five-year plan. About 20 "Nayramdal-Druzhba" brigades, in which Mongolian and Soviet miners work side by side, are working at the mine. The tutorship movement is becoming widespread here. "Teach and Learn" is the motto of every Soviet tutor and Mongolian student. Young Mongolian workers are learning from their highly skilled Soviet colleagues not only the fine points of the mining profession, but also the socialist way of life.

7807

CSO: 1819/17

BRIEFS

NEW COIN ISSUED--The MPR Ministry of Finance has put into circulation a new coin worth 1 tugrik. It is devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution. /Text/ /Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1545 GMT 12 Aug 81/ 7807

RURAL LIFE--Qualitative changes have occurred in recent years in the way of life of the workers of the village of Mongolia. The appearance of the Mongolian village is changing from day to day. The central farmsteads of the agricultural cooperatives are being transformed into modern cities with all conveniences. The life of villagers is becoming more and more happy and prosperous. In the past 10 years the wage of the members of agricultural cooperatives has increased twofold. They receive about 65 percent of their annual income from the public sector. Livestock breeders, like all workers, enjoy the right to receive old-age and disability pensions and grants. In recent years the amount of the pensions and grants allocated to cooperative members has increased 2.1-fold. The state of health of rural workers and their living and everyday conditions are improving with each year. Inter-cooperative vacation homes operate at the service of the members of agricultural cooperatives; at them they vacation free of charge. The network of treatment and preventive institutions in the countryside is being expanded. /Text/ /Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2000 GMT 18 Aug 81/ 7807

HAY MAKING--The hay making work is picking up speed at all the state farms and rural cooperatives of People's Mongolia. The mowing is being launched throughout the country under the motto "The procurement of feed is a reliable basis of the successful wintering of livestock." As the MPR Central Statistical Bureau reports, as of 7 August more than 97,000 tons of feed hay had been procured in the country. /Illegible transcript/ the workers of Uvs, Hovd and Gobi-Altay Aymags, who are ensuring with good quality the preparation for this responsible agricultural campaign. This autumn the rural workers have to procure more than 1 million tons of feed hay and tens of tons of other types of fodders for livestock. Hay making in Mongolia is a national affair. Literally the entire country takes part in it each year. Ulaanbaatar and other cities, large and inhabited centers help the hay makers. Hundreds of enterprises and economies of the capital sponsor agricultural cooperatives and state farms and help them in the procurement of a sufficient amount of fodders. /Text/ /Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1510 GMT 14 Aug 81/ 7807

DAY OF POWER WORKER--Today a solemn meeting devoted to the Day of the Power Worker of the MPR was held here. Republic First Deputy Minister of the Fuel and Power Industry J. Dagbadorj, who spoke at it, gave a detailed account of the labor gains achieved by the workers of the sector during the last five-year plan and dwelt on

the tasks of the current five-year plan. The deputy minister noted that the collective of the enterprises of the fuel and power industry of the country, in successfully implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, had achieved the overfulfillment of the production assignments of the 7 months which had passed since the start of the year. The republic received in addition to the plan more than 37 million kW of electric power. This gain, the speaker emphasized, is a worthy gift to the professional holiday of the workers of the sector. /Text/ /Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1545 GMT 15 Aug 81/ 7807

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